#### THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1903. Telephone Calls (Old and New),

siness Office .... 238 | Editorial Rooms .... 86 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS.

Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month.

Sunday, 40 cents per month. inday, without daily, \$2.60 per year. single copies: Daily. 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE. Daily, per week, 10 cents. Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. Sunday, per issue, 5 cents. BY MAIL, PREPAID. Daily edition, one year. Daily and Sunday, one year.

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.25 cents No subscription taken for less than three

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Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a sixcen, twenty ca twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent tamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

All communications intended for publication in his paper must, in order to receive attention, be mied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned uness postage is inclosed for that purpose. Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis, nd., postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Aster House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade, Grand Hotel LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

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COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 280 High

The superintendent of police has very effectively put an end to the slot machine business by smashing those in his custody and issuing an order that henceforth all machines are to be smashed when captured. It is not likely that any more machines will be put in saloons and drug stores on the installment plap.

The esteemed News sarcastically objects to Superintendent Taffe's investigation of one of its daily mare's-nests. Without knowing anything of the merits of thi particular case, it is suggested that, if the News does not like the superintendent's findings, it might employ another detective of its own and go into the matter in a way that has recently added not a little to its fame as a halo wearer.

The Philadelphia Press publishes Dr. Joseph Swain's baccalaureate address to the graduating class at Swarthmore College with a portrait of the doctor. His subject was "Happiness and Service." He deplored the encroachments of wealth, fame and power upon domestic felicity and mental tranquillity and urged the young men and women graduates to seek happiness. The doctor's Indiana friends will be pleased to learn that he is adapting himself successfully to his new environments.

The Citizens' League is at it again, bright and early, but this time there can be no particular objection to its suggesting to the Council committee investigating the city clerk's books that a thorough investigation be made. If, however, the League is as familiar with the work of Hon. John W. Coons, the expert accountant employed by the committee, as is the average business man, its members would have no apprehension on the score of the thoroughness of the examination or the fullness of

The board of regents of the University of Minnesota adopted a resolution that "from and after 1904 every person admitted to this university shall be examined in reading, writing, speiling and composing the English language; that all who fail to obtain credit of 75 per cent, shall be required to take instruction as provided, and that no person shall ever receive a diploma or other certificate of merit or proficiency until be shall have passed such an examination and obtained the specified credit." That looks like the beginning of a real reform, and may lead to a better recognition of the de cadent art of spelling in public schools,

Discussing the observance of the "birthday of the flag" and its relation to our new island possessions, the News says: "By virtue of our Supreme Court dictum, twice stated, the flag is without meaning so far Constitution is concerned." The statement is doubly erroneous in that misrepresents the position of the court and calls the decision of the court a dictum the same article, our esteemed contemporary quotes respectfully the dissenting opinion of a minority of the court, while rejecting that of a majority of the a dictum. This is not a good way to disseminate correct information nor create respect for the highest court in the

society circles in England have a gossip in a new Lord Fairntry early in the eighteenth cenettled in Virginia on a vast estate had inherited from his mother, are still preserved in Virginia, is a Fairfax county and town Culpeper. The Lord Fairfax who Virginia was a warm friend of n's when the latter was a young oirth, went to England to attend the coronation, and, it is said, will remain there. If he prefers an empty title to Amerscan citizenship he had better do so. He is about thirty three years old, and has been "taken up" by the British nobility

It is to be hoped the state commission for uis world's fair will not cripple in preliminary work. It is said of the architects whose plans Indiana building have been adopted by cutting out extras, to relice out of the appropriation. The he building will be staff, which.

of a "home" for Indiana visitors, and would have advertised one of the State's resources. to advertise the resources, manufactures and attractions of the State to others than Indianians it will make a serious mistake. The idea of preparing monographs setting out the advantages of the State in various lines is a good one, but all of these should be included in one publication. No visito will load himself down with a number of descriptive articles from one State.

#### MR. BRYCE'S MISTAKE.

In the very lively discussion of the tariff question which occurred in the British House of Commons on Tuesday night Hon. James Bryce, a Liberal leader, said that no argument could be drawn from the learned in many fields and a great historian, and yet be a poor political economist. lines to the same end. Perhaps it would be | and sometimes even with threats. safe to say that neither one alone could high standard of American wages and living. To accomplish this it was necessary that free trade among the States be supplemented by protection against countries and peoples where entirely different social conditions and standards of wages and living prevail. Americans do not need protection against Americans, but they do need it against poorly fed, poorly clothed and poorly housed workmen of other countries. As President Roosevelt said in one of his speeches, the object of protection is to defend American workmen from competition with workmen whose standard of living is lower. Free trade between the States of the Union could never have accomplished that as long as American workmen were unprotected against the degrading and unfriendly competition of pauper labor in all other countries. Mr. Bryce and those of his way of thinking look only

#### half way around the question. MECHANICAL VOTING.

tance of the action of the County Commissioners in ordering a number of voting machines for the next city election. Our liberties must ultimately rest upon the ability of the people to express their sentiments at the polling place and have their votes counted as they are cast. The introduction of mechanical counting votes comes as the most radical and thorough reform of our voting methods in the direction of full and free expression of the popular will that we have yet known, not even excepting the Australian ballot system. The new plan, if any proper safeguards at all are thrown about it, will mean that no system of marked ballots can be carried out, and this will mean that the only way to buy votes will be to bribe men of the opposing party to refrain from voting. It will mean an end to the business of corrupting election boards, for the machines will make the record and it cannot be changed until unlocked by the general returning board. Furthermore, it will mean immediate returns from the polling places when the voting is finished, and this in itself will prove a very great preventive to fraud. There will be no more holding back of a few precincts to see whether or not they are needed by the party in contions have improved vastly during the past decade. With mechanical voting in general vogue we may confidently look ferward to the reduction of corruption of the popular franchise to a minimum.

## THE BRITISH TARIFF DISCUSSION.

The generally accepted American notion conservative to accept any new methods there a more fatal mistake. Every Ameritrade or comes in contact with British competition in the neutral fields abroad understands perfectly well that he has a with. The as much, if not more, from him than he commerce carried on at a distance we can go to school to him for several years yet, and there are many other details of trade a new plan he usually pursues it with vigor and admirable persistency.

With a proper understanding of the British character to start with, the present interest. British conservatism is strongly see the trend of events and realize that, if

conditions that now confront her she is not likely to cling many decades to the freetrade theory as a home policy.

#### THE PARDONING POWER.

Hard as it may seem to relatives of the condemned men, the Governor has done exactly the right thing in declining to in terfere with the execution of Jackson and Copenhaver. The pardoning right is vested in the Governor in order that innocent men may be saved, if evidence proving their innocence shall be discovered between the time of passing sentence by the court and the execution. It was never intended that the Governor should either constitute himtence passed by the regularly organized United States in favor of protection, as the | courts, or that he should listen to appeals prosperity of this country was mainly due on purely sentimental grounds. Others to the fact that free trade prevails be- beside the prisoner suffer, of course. That tween all the States of the Union. The is the hard part of justice, but nobody has statement shows that a man may be very ever discovered how it can be avoided and justice still be done. It is an open secret that England, Germany, France, and it The author of "The American Common- fact all the countries we count as in our wealth" has studied legislation and social class exact better obedience to the law conditions in this country to little purpose if | than we do. All along the line there is he thinks its prosperity is due mainly to the | the effort on the part of the criminal to | science. fact that free trade exists among the States | obtain delay or clemency or escape altoof the Union. True, that is an important fac- gether through either influence or sentitor in the general prosperity, and one that | ment or both-and all too frequently this Americans would not think of changing, effort is successful at some point. And but Mr. Bryce implied that our prosperity when it is a capital offense the Governor was wholly due to that fact and that pro- is always the last resort, and the friends tection had had nothing to do with it. of the prisoner do not in the least hesi As a matter of fact both causes operate tate not merely to approach him, but to from different directions and on different | make life a burden to him with pleadings

One man of more sentiment than judghave made this country the most prosper- | ment in the Governor's office, like the late ous one in the world. The framers of the Governor Chase, can do more harm by in-Constitution did a wonderfully wise thing | culcating the notion among the criminal when they provided for free trade among classes that justice can always be defeated the States, but they were no wiser in their | in the end through the pardoning power, day and generation than the statesmen than can be repaired by ten successors who of a later school who adopted the policy | do not let their hearts run away with their of protection against the pauper labor and heads. The constant effort of civilizacheap products of foreign countries. Free tion has been to so educate and elevate trade among the States could never alone humanity that the savage instincts of have developed American manufactures violence and crime will be repressed, but and have established and maintained the nobody has yet discovered anything so effective in prevention of crime as its strict punishment.

CUBA'S FIRST PRESIDENT. It looks as if President Palma, of Cuba, may achieve a high place in history. As the first President of a new republic, created under unusual conditions, he would, in any event, occupy an interesting place in history, but there are indications that he may do more than that. He is developing a degree of character, of patriotism, of courageous conviction and of high purpose quite unusual in men of the Latin race, and if he continues in his present course history may record of Cuba, as it has of the United States, that her first President was her greatest one. It is comparatively easy for great men to follow where a greater has led and blazed the way. We have had some great Presidents, but all of Washington's successors have been content to emulate the standard he established without claiming to reach it.

It seems almost providential that the Cu-It is difficult to overestimate the imporbans should have elected for their first President a man who, identified with one of her early wars for independence, should have been for twenty years separated from insular politics and a resident of the United States, where he became thoroughly Americanized. In his long period of American residence Senor Palma must have become familiar with Washington's record and with the profound veneration in which he is held by Americans. Who knows but he is trying to steer his course by Washington's example? He certainly has shown much of the same disposition to keep aloof from party and factional alliances and to devote all his efforts to establishing the new government on a stable foundation. Party spirit is running prettty high in Cuba, but President Palma absolutely refuses to be known as an adherent of either party and selects his assistants, counselors and appointees from either or both with sole reference to the public welfare as he sees it. He is trying to serve the country and not a party. In a recent authorized interview he said:

I am a stubborn man with respect to whatever refers to my patriotic duties, and I discharge them without party passions or struggles influencing my mind. I am not holding this post for ostentation, nor was I ism. I want the country to support me, and politicians to comprehend well that, as a man of experience, I adapt my procedure to what is necessary to a people ndependent life. I am firm in my purposes, and look only to the strengthening of the republic, in which I have faith; and when existence bends me toward the grave, I have no other aspiration than to reach it having made my country happy and left it

He said further that the people knew his programme before they elected him, and that nothing could induce him to swerve from it; that he did not care for either party, as such, but that he found patriotic and high-minded men in both; that he party, but would lean on the people. trust in the people," he said, "in the masses who are greedy for tranquillity, who aspire to absolute peace that they may work; I trust in this docile, intelligent and patriotic people, who, tired of political perlutions, are ready material, the principal to be either a Liberal or a National, but to solidify the republic, and that every moment of his term of office should be given to that work. There is a strong demand for a national lottery in Cuba. President Palma has given notice that if the bill passes he will veto it. To quote his language:

Undoubtedly I will veto it. I have the conviction that I would be obeying my conscience. I must maintain here the creeds that made me a revolutionary. When we raised our flag against Spain in 1868 one of the things that made me hate the government was the lottery, and the lottery here has continued repugnant to me the same as everywhere. The lottery is a source of reveque to the state, but the money collected thereby is almost a hold-up. Nothing is more immoral than for the country to be a reat bank in which the lottery figures. The lottery reduces the moral level of a people; it seems to have been invented for an indolent people where men do not love work. No: the lottery would be a return to the past, which would hurt me very much. shall have unequivocally to oppose it.

This has the ring of conviction and courage. It is evident that Cuba is fortunate in hind him a record that will make them regard him as their Washington

Yesterday brought a reminder of a great

control England has never protested against any enterprise is assurance of its success. a protective policy, and under the changed | The public knows pretty well what a remarkable success they have made of Winona Assembly, and the fact that they have put their hands to the technical institute means that they will carry it forward on the same broad and liberal lines. The city is fortunate in having such men behind a local enterprise which promises so much for the community, the State and the country at large. It is understood the visitors were exceedingly pleased with the arsenal grounds as a site for the institute, some of whom saw them for the first time.

When the bicycle first came into use there was considerable discussion among medical authorities as to what its physical or hygienic effects were likely to be. None of the things predicted has come to pass-at least, not yet. Now the automobile is passing through the same stage of discussion. One authority thinks it produces a sort of "moral intoxication;" another predicts the development of an "automobile squint" from constantly looking ahead for objects in the road; another says it will help neurasthenia, or nervous exhaustion; another that it will cause nervous diseases, and still another that the action of the air on the face by rapid motion will tend to promote sleep. All this sounds more like guesswork than

That little addition of \$1,000 per year to the postmaster's salary will probably be welcomed by General McGinnis, even though it is not the joyous Christmas season.

ever it may be taken for granted that people generally will defer dying as long as

There is a heap of difference between voting machine and an election machine.

# THE HUMORISTS.

Egad! 'Tis True.

Philadelphia Press. Mrs. Knox-Vulgar habit Mr. Neerbye has He's forever saying "Gad!" Mr. Knox-And then there's his wife's habit

He Surely Will.

Wantanno-I wonder if Gabsky will recite for ne at my little party this evening? Duzno-He will unless you know some as ye undiscovered way to prevent him.

Inverse Ratio. Some things in literature appear Which soon must cause distress. The type grows bigger, year by year. The thoughts somehow grow less.

That Much Sure.

"At any rate," the Auto said, "I guess you'll all agree Whatever other things you charge, There are no flies on me." -New Orleans Times-Democrat. Explained.

-Washington Star.

Chicago Evening Post. "What was the trouble?"

"He couldn't swim." "What has that to do with his failure?" "He got into a company where the stock was all water."

#### Brave for a Time.

Beishazzar beheld the writing on the wall. "Maybe it's only the name of a new breakfast ood," he faltered, trying to be brave. Later interpretations, however, justified hi worst fears.

#### So Different.

Brooklyn Eagle. "Why is it?" asked a curious citizen, "that in Stockholm a conversation by telephone costs only fraction over a penny, while in New York it "Um-er-well, you see," said the telephone

man, "the language there is very different from

#### Welcome News to Her. Chicago Record-Herald.

"I am so glad," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that there seems to be a promise of a real Shakspearean revival."

"Is there?" asked Mrs. Packingham. "It'll surely be a good thing for this town. Revivals always do lots of good, even if lots of people that go forward do backslide afterward. I never knew before that Shakspeare was a Methodist."

## THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

Republicans from the Ninth district were in the city yesterday in force, and there was a meeting at the Columbia Club last evening to which some significance might have been attached had there not been good and sufficient evidence that it was not prearranged. Fred A. Sims, of Frankfort, district committeeman; E. H. Nebeled to it by anything else than my patriot- ker, of Covington, former member of the State committee; Judge A. B. Anderson, formerly of Crawfordsville, and who still retains his residence there although his duties keep him in this city, and Henry H. Thomas, of Frankfort, former State representative from Clinton and Tipton counties, were those who met at the club, but there were others in the city. Naturally Ninth district affairs formed the burden of conversation at the informal conference. but no candidates were nominated, no plots were laid and no action was taken, although there was a general agreement that the district is in excellent condition from a Republican standpoint.

Mr. Sims has not yet determined whethself as district chairman. There have been was not ready to make a definite statement at this time. However, it is be lieved he will decide to be a candidate, as it is known that the active party workers of the district are for him if he will consent to stand for re-election. Mr. Sims does not believe Representative C. B. Landis, of Delphi, will have any opposition for renomination. believe there will be a candidate against Landis," he said, "I know there has been talk of two or three men making the race.

but I am inclined to think it is all talk and that when the convention comes around Landis will be renominated without a fight. XXX Mr. Thomas agrees with Mr. Sims in the belief that Landis will have a clear field. "The only man in the district who, in my opinion, could rally any serious opposition to Landis is C. C. Shirley, of Kokomo,' said Mr. Thomas, "and I understand he has

declared flatly he will not be a candidate. Shirley is an able man and he stands well all over the district, I believe. I am sure. at least, that he is popular in Clinton and Tipton counties. There is some talk of South Dakota Mining Man Talks of Baldwin, of Noblesville, as a candidate against Landis, but I don't believe he will get into the race, or if he does he will find that Landis has too strong a hold on the district for him to get the nomination." Mr. Thomas, by the way, enjoys the distinction of being the only Republican who ever carried Tipton county, and he has turned the trick twice. A few years ago he was a resident of Tipton county, and in 1886 was elected county clerk by a plurality of The county was more strongly Democratic then than it is now. In 1900, as the candidate for representative from Clinton and Tipton, he duplicated his record by carrying the latter county by 39 votes, narrow margin, it is true, but sufficient evidence of his strength to have brought him the renomination without opposition year if he would have accepted it, but he decided that one term in the Legislature the Black hills." was enough. J. H. Fear, of Tipton, who was formerly Mr. Thomas's partner in a business enterprise, was nominated and elected. Mr. Fear will not seek to return the House, it is understood, and Mr. Thomas is spoken of for another term as

indisputable evidence that there is such a thing as being born under a lucky star. He has not sought political perferment often, but every time he has gone after an office

he has landed it, and he has been quite as successful in business enterprises. Everything he has touched has turned to money, and now, at an age when most men stil have their noses to the grindstone, he has closed out his interests that required his active attention and is in a position to take life easy. He has not amassed great wealth, but he is in that enviable position known as "comfortable," and he is even He Also Asks for a Chance to Work more fortunately endowed with the inclination to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

E. H. Nebeker, of Covington, who was another of the Ninth district conferees at the club, was not disposed to talk politicsfor publication-although he expressed the opinion that Representative Landis will be renominated without a struggle. Mr. Nebeker is known as one of the close friends of the Delphi statesman, and he has always been a powerful factor in the politics of the

Joseph P. Byers, the much-talked-of superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, was here yesterday and had a long conference with Governor Durbin during the afternoon. As he left the executive sanctum he seemed at peace with the world and he met the representative of the Journal smilingly, although he manifested at first an inclination to dodge an interview. "No," he said, "there was nothing of special importance in my meeting with the Governor. I came up to Indianapolis company with the assistant superintendent, who has nine prisoners to be trans-Terred to the State prison, and I called on the Governor to talk over some of the business affairs of the institution. Everything at the Reformatory is in good condition and moving along without a hitch.' Mr. Byers was asked concerning the numerous reports that he would resign his position as superintendent in the near future, and his answer indicated his belief in the old admonition that one should not believe anything he hears and only half he sees.

"Such rumors are not even good guesses, he said. "I have no intention of resigning and know of no changes contemplated in the management of the Reformatory. It has been current gossip for several moons since the adjournment of the Legislature that Mr. Byers's tenure of office was limited by the time required to effect a reorganization of the board of managers of the Reformatory, and a few weeks ago one of his friends indicated that he might anticipate removal by resigning, as he had several advantageous offers from other inplaced on the board of managers and only one of the old members. Dr. Terhune, of Linton, remains. The reorganization has been almost completed, but Mr. Byers intimates that he will not retire at the mere prospect of breakers ahead.

John F. Slinkard, of Bloomfield, one of the leading free silver Democrats of the Second district, and a man after Cy Davis's heart, is at the English.

XXX

XXX E. E. Mummert, of Elkhart, one of the prominent members on the majority side of the House during the last two sessions of the Legislature, was here yesterday. Mr. Mummert was especially interested in a municipal improvement bill last winter, repealing the Artman and Barrett laws and providing a new statute for all muimprovements, and he worked early and late to get it through. The bill was amended and reamended, but was finally passed by the House and sent to the Senate, where it was amended some more and then passed. It looked like it would become a law, providing it did not meet with the Governor's disapproval, but at the last moment the conference committee failed to agree on the Senate amendments and Mr. Mummert saw all his labor

Henry C. Starr, of Richmond, one of the members of the Republican State executive committee, was in the city yesterday, but as is usually the case with him, he was "too busy" to talk politics. Mr. Starr has always been the bane of political reporters, although he is popular with the news-paper fraternity, for he can rarely be prevailed upon to discuss politics, and this is especially discouraging to the scribes, because he always knows as much about what is going on in district and State affairs as any one man in Indiana. XXX

J. F. Lawson, postmaster of Spencer, one of the leading Republicans of that benighted Democratic Second district, was here yesterday to inquire at rural free delivery headquarters concerning some new routes that are to be instituted in his county in the near future. Mr. Lawson says there is little political activity or gossip in Owen county at present. Asked concerning the Republican district chairmanship, he said; "I think it is generally understood that John C. Billheimer will be re-elected, if he will take it. He has been a very satisfactory committeeman, and there will not be any opposition to him if he is a candidate. Mr. Lawson says that the principal in erest of the Republicans of the district in the next campaign will be the renomination and re-election of Nat U. Hill, of Bloomington, as State treasurer.

NO TRUTH IN STORY THAT HE HAS ANSWERED LEAGUE'S LETTER.

Statement Made to Reporter Twisted Into a Reply to the League-Expert Coons's Work.

Chairman Harry E. Negley, of the Counil committee appointed to investigate the books of City Clerk Elliott, has made no reply to the Citizens' League regarding the communication he received Tuesday purporting to be from the league. An afternoon paper unfriendly to Mr. Elliott, made the statement that Mr. Negley had sent an answer to the league. The only basis for the statement was that Mr. Negfey, in answer to questions from the reporter,

"The committee declines to outline any procedure, further than the examination of the records in the clerk's office until such examination has been completed by Mr. Coons." The letter, which is said to have been

written by members of the executive committee of the league, came to Mr. Negley under such circumsances that he could give it no official attention. It was typewritten, the sheet of paper on which it was written bore no letter head, the names of the signers were typewritten and it was delivered to Mr. Negley by a messenger. Fifteen minutes after placed it in Mr. Negley's hands, the Indianapolis News called him up and wanted to know what he was going to do about it. It is said on good authority that expert Coons, who is going over Mr. Elliott's by John books, is finding nothing which justifies the committee. charges made against the city clerk.

## GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Rich Properties in His State.

"The discovery of the cyanide process was wonderful thing for the gold miners of South Dakota," said Dr. Herman Ratte. president of the Ivanhoe Gold Mining and Milling Company, of Ivanhoe Camp, S. D. at the Denison last night. "Before the cyanide process came into existence the Homestake mine alone lost \$5,000 a year in gold which escaped down the river. Other mines, like the Holy Terror, were unable to prevent this loss. More gold went to waste in the Black hills than Solomon ever saw. But it is different now. The cyanide method is cheap and sure, and it is helping to develop the greatest mining country in the world—the one we have right there in Dr. Ratte has been a surgeon in the Black

hills for many years, and is well informed on gold mining matters in South Dakota He is now president of the Ivanhoe Com-pany, which has a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and which owns, he says, promising prop his successor, but he says he has not given ed entirely of Indiana woods of different ples have learned to manufacture as well character and large wealth from different the question any thought.

Indiana woods of different ples have learned to manufacture as well character and large wealth from different the question any thought.

In June, 1895. The bill passed by the last the affairs of the company with the local the man be caught he will be tried of fortune, and his friends point to him as representatives, Charles P. Doney & Co.

ONE OF THE THINGS BISHOP GRANT ASKS FOR COLORED RACE.

365 Days in the Year-Welcomed by the Mayor.

n the year, and when we go to the courtsjustice," said Bishop Grant last night, replying in part to the address of Mayor Bookwalter, welcoming the members of the historical and literary congress of the Fourth Episcopal district of the A. M. E. Church, at Bethel Church,

The session began yesterday morning and

will continue through to-morrow. After the invocation by the Rev. Dr. Johnson. Philadelphia, Bishop Grant introduced Mayor Bookwalter, who said that it had long been a custom for the mayor of the city of Indianapolis to extend a formal welcome to the city's guests, and that personally he was always glad to welcome any man or woman, regardless of race, who is making an effort to better himself. "Especially am I glad and honored," said he "to welcome the representatives of your people who are solving the problem of race that is yet to be worked out. " Continuing, he said he deeply regretted the affair of last Sunday at Riverside Park, and was shocked to learn that certain colored people had been denied their rights under the laws of the city of Indianapolis. "You may be assured," he said, "that I will do all in my power to make this a free city to every man, regardless of his complexion." He paid a most eloquent tribute to Booker T. Washington, mentioning his name that of Abraham Lincoln Rev. D. E. Butler, of Minneapolis, who launched the boom of the Rev. James M. Townsend, of this city, for bishop of this district, responded to the address of welcome. He took an optimistic view of the an urgent demand for the establishment of future of the colored race. He was followed by Bishop Tyree, of Nashville. At the afternoon session the following committee was announced to prepare a re-

port on the history, status and future possibilities of the negro in the United States: Dr. H. T. Johnson, Philadelphia, chairman; Rev. A. J. Carey, Chicago; R. R. Downs, Columbus; J. M. Henderson, Philadelphia; T. Reeves, Minneapolis; J. M. Townsend, Indianapolis; A. G. Scott, Fort Worth, Tex.; H. E. Stewart, Terre Haute, Ind. Joseph E. Lee, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. R. Collins, Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. T. Tice, Cambridge, Mass. On the afternoon programme was a paper, "The Excellence of Womanhood Not in Female Suffrage," by W. A. Taylor, Muncie, and one on "African Methodism in

Canada," by T. H. Henderson, Ontario Among the prominent visitors to the congress are: Mrs. Frances A. Joseph, of New Orleans, president of the Willard Women's hristian Temperance Union of Louisiana, and president and founder of the Colored Industrial Home and School, located at New Orleans; H. F. Johnson, editor of the Chris tian Recorder, the organ of the A. M. E. Church; Bishop B. T. Tanner, the founder of the A. M. E. Church Review; Bishop H. Turner and Bishop Benjamin Arnett. Fourteen States are represented in the congress, and there are about 150 delegates, among whom are men well known in relig ious life. Among these are the Revs. J. W Malone, Keokuk, Ia.; Charles Hunter, Evansville, Ind.; N. J. McCracken, Chicago; G. C. Booth, Chicago; H. H. Thompson Chicago; P. C. Cooper, Cairo, Ill.; J. W. Ousley, Pontiac, Ill.; D. E. Buller, Minneapolis; G. A. Thompson, St. Paul; R. F. Herley, Trenton, N. J.; D. W. Gilleslee, Jacksonville, Fla.; A. Hackley, Hamilton, Ont.; G. W. Brown, Detroit; A. J. Burton Springfield, Ill.; Sandy Simmons, Ann Arbor, Mich.; A. G. Scott, Fort Worth, Tex.; M. Henderson, Philadelphia; R. R. Downs, Columbus, O.; D. A. Graham, New Orleans, La.; S. T. Tice, Cambridge, Mass.; F. H. Henderson, Toronto, Can., besides the

of the church. To-morrow evening the thirtieth anniver sary of Bishop Grant will be celebrated and an elaborate programme has been arranged, to close with a reception and banquet. Members of the Bethel Church and Allen Chapel have presented Bishop Grant with a handsome brass bedstead in honor of the anniversary.

bishops and a number of the general officers

## MUNCIE AS HOST.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) sionists were then escorted to an elaborate luncheon, furnished by the ladies of the Christian Church. Short addresses were made by Mayor Sherritt and President Peak, of the T. P. A The remainder of the day, until time for

the return home, was spent in a trip in chartered cars to Ball Bros.' glass factory and the plant of the Muncie Wheel Com-

## IN CHARGE OF EXCURSION.

The executive committee in charge of the excursion was composed of J. G. Thomas, Milton Gray, C. T. Bender, F. L. Mitchell, John Hickman and Charles Emerson. The entire expenses of the excursion, including the chartering of ten cars from the Union Traction Company, which cost \$500, was defrayed by the Muncie post.

ductor of the fourth section of the excursion train of the trouble of taking up the tickets, and he gave the passengers much more amusement than the regular conductor would have done. He made one of the Southern delegates give up two tickets, because he is so large that he occupies one whole seat. This was only one of the many unusual things Mr. Jones did to make fun for the excursionists.

four collars before he reached the refreshments at the Elks' Club in Muncie. An incident of considerable interest to the passengers from Western and Southern states, who are not used to travel on electric lines, was a race between the second section and a Big Four freight train between McCordsville and Clarendon, on the

Thomas B. Toy, of Philadelphia, is re

ported by his friends to have melted down

When the excursion train started out of McCordsville it overtook a Big Four freight train, which was just getting up good speed. The motorman and the freight engineer began to race. The electric train soon passed the caboose of the freight train and seemed to be winning the race. But the Big Four train had the advantage and was soon ahead. The excursion train was too heavy for racing and was being run by the motors on the front car, the rear car being a trailer.

## LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

It Makes an Interesting Report to the T. P. A. Convention.

The report of the national legislative committee, no doubt of more general interest to the general public than any other of the association's reports, was read last night at the session at the German House by John S. Harwood, chairman of the

The report concerns the history of the passage by the last Congress of the bill creating the Department of Commerce. In 1895 the Travelers' Protective Association started a movement for this department in the federal government, and the report of Mr. Harwood claims the association is largely responsible for the department's existence. The bill adopted is, in many respects, it is claimed by the report, the direct outgrowth of the first bill offered by the T. P. A. Following are extracts of the report:

"The special trust you committed to the

hands of your national legislative commit-

tee over seven years ago we now bring to you, placing same on the altar of your shrine wreathed with garlands of victory, for this country is now about to enter upon a new era in her commercial sphere, with the aid of a secretary of commerce, brought about through the influence of the Travelers' Protective Association of America. "Twenty-eight years ago sparodic at-tempts to secure legislation to bring into existence a department to promote th terests of commerce were made, but there was no well-defined purpose or consecutive ection manifested until at the of the national convention of the Travelers' Protective Association held in Texas,

growth of the movement first started by Travelers' Protective Association.

NELSON AMENDMENT. "The Nelson amendment brings upon the federal statute books the principle that the federal government shall exercise constitutional powers to control and restrain combinations in trade that are to the detriment of public policy and individual rights. Thus this great measure, which had its genesis in the councils of the Travelers' Protective Association, and whose introduction into Congress was witnessed by the national legislative committee of this association in 1896, were also present on Feb. 4, 1903, seven years after, to see their efforts rewarded by the passage of the measure they had fought for so long, for we realized we had taken a step forward in the great world's field of commerce upon which we are now entering as a nation. To the rapid and uninterrupted growth of the United States and the development of her industries is ascribed the new Department of Commerce and Labor. The Department of Commerce will have the unique distinction of dealing

with the largest commercial interests in the

"The new department will have a double

part to play. On the one hand it will be its

province to keep our manufacturers and ex-

porters informed as to conditions abroad,

and the special requisites for obtaining the

largest posible share of the world's trade.

On the other hand, it will be able to direct and give full effect to an intelligent propaganda in foreign countries for making known the distinctive merits of our wares. "An important subdepartment under the Department of Commerce will be the Bureau of Manufactures. This bureau is destined. I think, to become one of the most valuable aids to the development of our industries. It should not, to my mind, be a mere machine for the manufacture of siatistics, but should be an active agency for the promotion of commerce. The different ways in which it can be made useful will develop under the guidance of men of sufficient imaginative faculty to grasp the possibility of American trade development. "The creation of the Department of Commerce has awakened great interest in the other countries, and especially in the mother country, where our active but friendly rivalry in the world's markets is a subject of much concern, and the appointment of a minister of commerce for the United Kingdom is being urged. In view of our great progress and development with | manufacturing industries, which now far exceed our ability to supply our own wants, and in view of the urgent necessity of securing more extensive markets abroad, it must be apparent to any one who gives the subject the least thought that there was

> tensive markets abroad. Most of the other great nations of the world have a department of this character "The enactment of this bill will place the exporting manufacturers of this country on an equal footing with their foreign cometitors, in so far as the cost of raw materials is concerned, and by enabling them to increase their export trade will give additional employment to American labor and in some instances render it unnecessary for American manufacturers to establish branch factories in foreign countries. Your committee also assisted in trying to secure the passage of the Lodge bill, which refers to our consular service reform.

> a department of the public service to have

charge of and to aid our industrial develop-

EXCESS OF PRODUCTION.

"Prosperous as we now are, we may soon e face to face again with a heavy excess of production, and if we would not then see many of our factories idle and our labor only partly employed we must in the meantime make wider and deeper the export channels, which alone can relieve us of the surplusage. Our endeavors to do this so far are almost wholly parochial and inconclusive, for the reason that we have had no national pivot of action. With a deartment of the federal government specially equipped for guiding our export activities and setting the example in itself of concentration and directness of effort, we ought now to be able to exert the full force of our ndoubted capabilities in international com-

"In domestic exports, in transportation and in internal commerce the United States is at the head of the world's list of great nations. Figures just compiled by Treasury Bureau of Statistics, which by the new law becomes a part of the Department of Commerce, estimates the internal commerce of the country at \$20,000,000,000, or equal to the entire international commerce

"Our association should place itself on record and pledge its effort in securing the passage of any measure which seeks to restrict immigration, for the greatest and gravest question confronting the American people to-day is that of unrestricted immigration-for the safeguards in operation are so insignificant as to be almost unworthy of consideration. The very scum of the world is pouring in upon us from southern Europe in a constant and ever-growing stream, which threatens-and that within a few years-to undermine the very foundations of a government built upon individual iberty and intelligence. The figures are startling. The facts are such as to warrant the gravest concern as to the future. Some drastic measures will have to be put into operation very speedily or we will find ourselves contending with a problem the most serious and hopeless in our history.'

## ELECTION DEFERRED.

The T. P. A. Delegates Have Yet Many

Things to Consider. The T. P. A. election will not be held until to-morrow. This was the word given out last night by President Peak. There is so much business to transact before electing officers that this feature will have to be postponed. This morning the session will be taken up with consideration of the Penrose Jones, of Philadelphia, one of the many proposed changes in the constitution change in the organization. One proposition is to increase the indemnity for loss of both arms and both legs or one of each This afternoon there will be an informal picnic for all the officers, delegates, mempers and their wives and friends at Broad Ripple Park. To-mororw will take place the parade in which there is expected to be at least 200 buggies, carriages and automobiles. The route of the parade probably will be up Delaware street and down Meridian street, and through the principal down-town streets.

W. J. Forrey a Delegate.

W. J. Forrey, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is in the city as a delegate to the T. P. A convention

## ART MUSEUM PLANS.

Committee Discusses Suggestions for Proposed Herron Building.

The Indianapolis Art Association considered two sets of plans for the proposed Herron Art Museum building at its last meeting. A letter was received from the Benjamin Harrison memorial committee stating that the committee had decided not to consider further the plan of using the memorial fund for a joint memorial building. The committee, therefore, devoted its time to the other set of plans, which contemplates a building for the Herron Art Museum to cost about \$150,000. No decision was made. Another meeting will be held in a few days, at which matters of detail will be decided

The style of the museum, if the latter set of plans are adopted, will be the refined and classic Italian renaissance with strong Greek tendency. The building wil be of Indiana oolitic limestone. The art museum will be set at a distance of 100 feet from Sixteenth street, forty feet from Pennsylvania street, forty feet from Talbot avenue and sixty feet from the north line of the property. In the space between the building and Sixteenth street will be a grand plaza, filling in the entire area Pennsylvania street and Talbot between At the east and west ends wil be high columns. The plaza is to be entered from three streets by steps. entire space will be treated in a richlydecorative, architectural style. A sculptural hall, a lecture room, nine picture galleries, schoolrooms and administrative offices will be features of the building.

## ANDERSON LOCATED.

He Is on a Farm South of Elizabeth-

Mede Barr, alias James Anderson, the Eugene Burke, the negro who insulted little Gertrude Worth near the Kingan packing plant last Tuesday afternoon, has been located on a farm two miles south of Elizabethtown, Ind. The sheriff of Bar-tholomew county has been instructed to ace him under arrest and hold him the man be caught he will be tried on